

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

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THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 30, 1836.

When is the best time to Plough?

The above question is one of no small importance to the farmer. Most of our land is ploughed in the spring—a part is ploughed in the summer, and a part is ploughed in the fall. Although we admit that farmers should embrace the opportunity to plough when their leisure or time will allow, yet every one will say that in breaking up sward land it makes some difference when it should be done; whether in the summer or autumn or spring. The reasons for this difference depend upon the action of the decaying sod on the crops. Some assert that the sod if ploughed in the summer is decomposed by the time that the summer crop is commencing, and the crop has the benefit of it, whereas if ploughed late in the fall or in the spring, the sod does not become wholly decomposed, and the crop cannot receive the whole benefit of it. In conversation with an observing and very intelligent farmer, the other day, —he observed that his crops which were put upon a summer fallow, invariably looked well in the first part of the season, but at the latter part, when maturing the seed, they fall short of those which were put upon a spring fallow. Now there may be something in this, and perhaps the following may be the reason of it. It has been found that for a green succulent growth, or for the production of leaves, straw, &c. manure that is undergoing fermentation, is best while for the production of seed or fruit, manure that has been fermented, is the best. Now may not the summer ploughed, become fermented, or decomposed, and its energy finished, or done too early—while the latter is delayed till the seed is matured? We merely make these suggestions with the hope of eliciting information from those who know more about the business.

Chemistry for Farmers. No. 21.

PHOSPHORUS.

Among the simple combustible materials which the Chemist has discovered, is a curious one called *Phosphorus*. This substance is of a yellowish semi-transparent appearance, somewhat resembling bees wax. It can be found at most of the drug stores, in small rolls or sticks, and must be kept in water to prevent its taking fire in the open air, which it will do in warm weather.

It is principally of animal origin, and is made from the bones of animals. The following process will enable you to make it. First take a quantity of bones and burn them. This destroys

all the fatty matter and leaves them clean. Then pulverize them fine. You may then add, say a quart of hot water to every pound of bone powder, and 8 lbs. of sulphuric acid, to every pound of the same. These materials should be allowed to stand together 24 hours, and they should be stirred pretty often. Then put them into a strong linen bag to strain, and pour water on until it will pass through and not have any taste of acid. Having done this, put the liquor into earthen vessels, and evaporate it down to half its bulk. By this time a white powder will have settled to the bottom.

Let this powder settle and pour the liquor off gently. Then take it (the liquor) and boil it away to dryness in a glass vessel. You will thus obtain a white dry mass.

This is phosphorus united with oxygen; and if by any means you can rid it of its oxygen, you will obtain the pure phosphorus.

You may put this into a crucible, and heat it with a strong heat, which will melt it, and it may then be poured out, and it will cool in the form of a sort of glass. In order to rid it of oxygen, you may pulverize this material and mix it with its weight of powdered charcoal.

You then want a stone ware retort, well coated outside with clay, to make it stand fire better, into which you may put the mixture; lengthen out the tube of the retort by a tin pipe, or a gun barrel, and apply a heat. At first the heat must be gentle but gradually raised to an intense one. The open end of the pipe should be plunged into a vessel of water. A large quantity of gas arises, which will take fire as it comes in contact with the air, and at last the phosphorus distils over in drops and settles to the bottom of the water—the oxygen having united with the charcoal, and the phosphorus being free is driven over by the fire. If it should condense in the pipe and clog it, you can clear it by holding under it a shovel of hot coals.

A good deal of care and attention is necessary in order to succeed in the manufacture of it, and it is best to buy it if you want only a small quantity rather than undertake the making of it. There are various other modes of preparing it, but the above is as convenient as any.

The general properties of phosphorus are

1. It is easily cut with a knife. 2. Melts with a very gentle heat. 3. It gives out a white smoke in the atmosphere, and a very brilliant light when burning.

It has a smell peculiar to itself. It should be handled very carefully—indeed, it is safest not to handle it at all, with the fingers, as the heat of the hand will set it on fire, and severe burns have taken place in this way. Phosphorus when pure is not much used in the arts, if at all, but its different combinations are, some of them, very useful.

Many amusing experiments are oftentimes tried with it. If you take a stick of it in a pair of forceps, or pincers, and write on a board with it in warm weather, the letters will appear luminous—they are in fact letters of fire,—a small part

of the phosphorus being left upon the board which burns slowly and gives out the light.

It is also used to obtain light or fire instantaneously. A piece wrapped in paper, and the paper rubbed smartly with a stick or blade of a knife, will take fire and burn. It dissolves in oil and the oil becomes luminous, if rubbed on the face and hands without burning them.

It unites with many of the other simple bodies, and forms compounds possessing various properties. These compounds we will consider in our next number.

Call to Mechanics.

We would respectfully solicit our friends who are mechanics, to take into consideration the call made by one of their craft in our 33d number.

We have ever been desirous that a part of our paper should be devoted to mechanical subjects, and we did rely on the aid and the assistance of those who are well skilled in mechanical arts and subjects to help as by their communications, in this department.

We have not received that aid which we confidently looked for, and we regret to say that while our friends among the farmers have generously contributed to our columns, the mechanics have done but little. If they would but be as forward as their brethren of the farm, we could soon have the mechanical department filled with matter as useful and interesting as the agricultural department is. We hope that our correspondent A. will not be discouraged and fall back too, but press forward in the cause.

For the Maine Farmer.

Raising our own Breadstuff.

MR. HOLMES:—Much has been said or written in the Farmer respecting raising Wheat in Maine, and our going to New York to mill. I observed in a late Farmer a writer who seems to encourage going abroad to mill. He apprehends that we farmers can well afford to purchase our flour by turning our attention to dairy or wool growing. To calculate on buying our breadstuff, in this State, I believe to be a preposterous and absurd notion, I mean as a State, though there are farms better suited for dairy or raising stock, wool growing, &c. than growing bread stuff. I conclude that our farmers have not enough considered what their farms were best suited for. If one has a farm calculated for grass, too wet or rocky to plough conveniently, I admit he ought to keep cows and sheep, and keep them well summer and winter, and calculate his profit from his dairy, wool, &c. But he who has a farm that he can conveniently plough had better raise breadstuff and supply the one who has the farm not suitable to plough. For the want of observing what our land we are about to occupy was made for, we often commit violence on it, by striving to force it to bring forth what it never was made for. That such farms or plots of ground as can be ploughed without great expense, should be turned to the raising of wheat, I have not the shadow of a doubt. The profit of this has to my mind been recently made certain since our farmers have been

so successful in raising it on a clover sod with a light top dressing of plaster or ashes. My principal object in writing is to cause farmers not to force their land to do what it cannot nor will not do. To strive to raise a crop on land unsuited to the kind of vegetables applied, must forever be an uphill business. If this were more noticed less failures will be the happy result, and the Ohio fever would abate, tho' as we are uneasy creatures, not wholly cease, for if we go fifteen hundred miles South the same mania is there found for moving West, to Texas, or some other place among snakes. I wish we could learn always to let well enough alone. I have seen a farmer when one part of his field was good plough land, and the other part grass land very unsuitable to plough, go on and plough the wet part, and force it or try to raise vegetables wholly unsuited to that part. Had he used his arithmetic he must have discovered his error.

Winthrop, Sept. 17, 1836.

C. D.

For the Maine Farmer.
Potatoes.

MR. HOLMES:—Something has been said in the Farmer, respecting the growth, or enlargement of the tubers of Potatoes, after the tops are killed down to the ground by Frost, the latter part of the season.

As such an event has taken place in very many towns and localities in Maine, the present season, it is earnestly hoped that all Farmers who have a late variety, or who planted late, would not dig them, or any more of them than enough to learn their present size, until as late in the season as usual, and when they complete their digging, that they would communicate, through the Farmer, the comparative results.

A very respectable Farmer recently informed me that he once dug some potatoes, soon after an early frost had killed the tops, and delayed digging the residue of the piece until late. As soon as he began the late digging, he discovered a visible increase. If this is so, is it not important that all farmers should know the fact?—No farmer can be so disobliging as to withhold such, if it is a fact—and if it is not, farmers are equally interested to know it. The writer of this believes that the fact does exist—if it does not he would like to be undeceived.

As this vegetable, the present season, owing to the dry weather, must, and will yield a small crop, how important that we should not diminish it by early digging, after blessed with more rain.

ENQUIRER.

Winthrop, September 12, 1836.

For the Maine Farmer.
"The Garden Hog."

MR. HOLMES:—If you please you may give this an insertion in your useful paper. As my pasture in which I keep my milch cows is somewhat long my cows frequently go some distance from the usual place of milking. I observed at night frequently they had the appearance of having been milked. As they gave but a very little at first I thought it might be in consequence of the shortness of feed, but knowing my pasture to be full equal or at least as good as any in the vicinity, I was led to examine into the cause of their failure in milk, which I here communicate for the benefit of any who may have been so troubled. And what do you think it was? There was discovered at the further end of the pasture, towards night, that "non descript" animal which is denominated the "garden hog" extracting the milk from the udders of the cows with a slight that one would think it was

used to it. It was thought to be the above named animal which has troubled this vicinity heretofore. The creature sat on his hinder feet or legs somewhat crouched, and with its fore paws or feet worked quite handy, and looked like a large Monkey or Baboon, though it to appearance had no tail or a very short one if any. I have thought of catching him alive and exposing him as a rare show for the curious if he should trouble me or my cows again. Would it not sell for all it is worth to some proprietor of a Caravan of wild beasts?

I may succeed in catching the creature before our Cattle Show and Fair. If I should you may expect to see him there if there would be a proper place assigned for it.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Winthrop, Sept. 1836.

NOTE. Considerable curiosity is manifested by the community to obtain sight of the "garden Hog." For the purpose of gratifying this curiosity, we are authorized by a subscriber to offer a volume of the Maine Farmer to the person who shall obtain said animal and exhibit him to the public at the next Cattle Show and Fair.

For the Maine Farmer.

THE ORIENTAL PHILOSOPHER.—No. 1.

MR. HOLMES:—In one of the remote Provinces of the Persian Empire, lived Hydaspes, a sage of considerable repute in the East. His habitation was in one of those retired places whose picturesque beauties, and the sublimity of much of the scenery, which were the daily objects of his contemplation, were well calculated to inspire the mind with high and exalted ideas. Though the religion of this country, has, like many others, undergone great changes with the lapse of time; yet some traces of the views and worship of the ancient sages are still to be found.

Hydaspes resided not far distant from the place which some centuries before had been the seat of the school of the eminent Philosophers. Here at the head of this seat of truly ancient lore, once presided the profound prince of philosophers, the immortal Zoroaster. This school, it is said, always consisted of the number of one hundred, and no more nor less were permitted to belong to it at one time. Among other things, the members of this school were taught the great importance of a sparing use of the faculty of speech. No impertinent questions were permitted, and every answer was to be given in the fewest words possible. Indeed, the whole process of study and instruction was exactly calculated to expand the mind; and to train all the physical powers of the body in subservience to the soul. As an illustration of the course of study and discipline we take the liberty to introduce one incident which took place at this school. A young philosopher, who lived at a distance, had heard of the fame of this school, and that there was a vacancy in the number of its members. He lost no time in taking a journey to seek admission to this venerable place among the most learned of the age, and a place signally favored by the immortal Gods. Having arrived at the gate of their temple, he sent a note by an attendant to the president with these words: "Orizo, a lover of science and wisdom, humbly asks the vacant place." The president was struck with the pith, the beauty and the aptness of the epistle; but the vacancy had been filled. After consulting his fellows, the stranger was ordered to be introduced, and the president, much to his regret was to announce that the vacancy was filled. The stranger was seated before a table on which a vessel was placed so exactly full, that another drop must have run over. The

president, without speaking a word, with a significant look pointed at the vessel on the table. Orizo saw the emblem which announced to him the disappointment of his warmest wishes; but his mind was prepared for such exigences. He saw a rose leaf on the floor, and putting it gently on the top of the liquor in the vessel, it floated gracefully on the surface of the fluid. This delicate and significant act interested them so much, that on consultation, they concluded, for that time, to suspend their rules in favor of the applicant, and he was permitted to write his name at the bottom of the catalogue.

This he did; and then setting down the number 100 in figures, he placed a cypher on the left hand, and wrote, "you have but one hundred now."

The ancestors of Hydaspes, some of them had belonged to this school; and though it had long since ceased to exist, its influence is still felt. Among other things taught at this school, besides the wisdom of silence, was a profound veneration for truth, and the importance of keeping a secret. No one who wilfully, and hardly if accidentally, spake any thing contrary to truth, or betrayed a secret, could retain a place in this school. They were also taught the true nature of human liberty, and the true nature of all fraud or oppression whatever. To these we add the importance of female purity, and the most decided abhorrence of every species of libertinism. Sentiments like these had been fixed in the bosom of Hydaspes by the instruction of his parents, and like some lofty tree in a friendly soil, extended wide its roots, and sent towering branches towards the sky.

J. H. J.

For the Maine Farmer.

Keeping Stock—A Dialogue.

MR. HOLMES:—Being present, when the following Dialogue took place, between two farmers, and as winter is approaching, I think it may be useful to publish it, for the information of those who may keep stock next winter.

A. A yoke of oxen which girt six feet six inches, cannot be kept in good flesh in winter, on less than 50 pounds of good English hay per day, or 1500 a month, without labor, by giving as much as they will eat—which is the only way to keep up their flesh.

B. There is no sort of need of their consuming such a quantity, or so much expense, per day—in the first place they will keep their flesh full as well by giving them something less than they will eat, if given to them; thus kept, their appetites will always be sharp and good, and they will better relish their food, and of course it will nourish them as much more, there will be no waste, in the next place. Much may be saved in the expense, by mixing straw, or poor hay, well with the good; if thoroughly mixed, they cannot avoid eating the less expensive hay. As all animals, (man not excepted) are fond of a change of Diet, much hay may be saved by Browse and a few roots. Thus I can keep a yoke of oxen for half the expense you name.

A. But it must take some time and trouble to mix the hay, straw, &c., in the manner you propose, and I have been in the habit of feeding my cattle without this trouble, and giving them what they will eat.

B. So I apprehended, and I was not clear but that you was so sparing of your trouble, that you neither carded your oxen, or see that they drank when they needed water, or that they were littered properly, and of course laid happily. Much depends, my friend, on these little things, if you

desire to save hay, which we both agree, is of no small consequence this year, or indeed any year.

A. I will try your mode of keeping cattle, and if it succeeds I shall be much obliged, for my purse will not be drained as I expected, in keeping my stock through the approaching foddering time.

B. I am satisfied that good wheat straw, and a small quantity of roots every day will keep up their flesh, without any hay in cold winter weather, this has been sufficiently tried. By this time I hope you are satisfied that stock may be kept much cheaper than you had supposed, if you are, you will not sacrifice them this fall.

A. I certainly shall not, until I have tried your mode of wintering stock—if it succeeds, it must be of great consequence to farmers, even in seasons when hay is not very dear.

B. Why should not we learn something, by being deprived by Providence of the usual quantity of forage?

For the Maine Farmer.

On Vegetable Life again.

MR. HOLMES:—I intend only to call the attention of your valuable correspondent, who writes over the signature of O. J. C. X., in the 31st number of the current vol. of the Farmer, on Vegetable Life. On this, I am entirely willing he should enjoy his opinion, and I confess, I have been led to be in no way certain he may not be right in his ideas respecting it. But when he combats my *idea* that there can be no enjoyment, or suffering without a mind, I wish him to consider again. I remarked in a former paper, that the brain was the seat of thought or the mind, not denying but that in this state of existence, the brain must be located in a proper vehicle or body, to enable it to put forth thought. But that thought ever originated in the breast, as he intimates, is new to me; I should as soon maintain that it originated in the toe, knee, or any other part of the body; if some people on being asked whence they had pain or enjoyment, placed their hands on the knee, &c. That sensation may exist in the system, after the brain is removed, I never denied, I think it continues, as does a jet after the fountain from which it flowed is removed, or the instinctive moving of the nerves as in Galvanism—that an infant is desirous of nourishment, I never doubted, but I would ask if the knowledge of that desire was not in its mind, originating from the brain, and not from the breast, or the little palpitating organ or part of it called the heart? Respecting vegetable life, I believe it to be so obscure, and uncertain, as to render it not a profitable subject for public discussion, I therefore decline the undertaking, but shall always be delighted to hear from your correspondent O. J. C. X.

SPECTATOR.

New Silk Loom.

"It is said that steam power may be applied with the greatest advantage to the weaving of silk. A new loom has been constructed in England on this principle, by which, it is said, that one girl can weave as much in a day as two men by the common process. The work is also executed with great precision."

The foregoing paragraph, to the great discredit of the American press, is travelling through some of the most respectable newspapers of this country. It is discreditable to those who conduct these journals; for they should have long since learned the fact, and should have remembered it, that the fabrication of silk goods by means of steam power has been successfully carried on, in the United States for more than two years. The "new discovery" therefore—as it is termed by the English gazettes wherein the statement originated—is in all probability borrowed from the labors of American genius. The adaptation of the power loom

—doubtless the "new loom" above spoken of—to the weaving of silk, was the work, exclusively, of Mr Gay, the inventor of numerous other improvements connected with the production and manufacture of this precious material. The proofs of his title to his honor may be seen in full array at the several silk establishments already in operation, in this country, and are rapidly multiplying in every direction. At the Mill of the Atlantic Silk Company, on the obscure island of Nantucket, these very looms are at this moment in active motion, turning out, each, its 20 to 25 yards of silk cloth, daily. So great a want of information as is betrayed by editors who copy the above item, as a matter of news, is scarcely pardonable. "It is said," forsooth, "that steam power may be applied" to the making of silk; that a "new loom has been constructed in England, on this principle"—&c! Why the thing was done at home, under the very noses of these wise-acres, long ago; and yet the English imitation must be trumpeted here as a novelty—a discovery indeed! Such is the lamentable propensity to believe that Europe is the sole "mother of invention." There can be no objection that the discoveries or improvements made this side the water, may be used on the other; but American editors ought to know better than to ascribe a production of our own ingenuity, of such long standing as that now under notice, to the superior discernment or skill of foreign copyists.—*Nan. Inq'r.*

Beet Sugar.

The Norfolk Beacon ventures the prediction that within twenty-five years, the principal productions of the northern and middle States will be silk and sugar. To any one acquainted with the efforts which have marked the last few years to introduce the culture of silk in New England, and the extraordinary success which has attended them, the prediction, so far as this article is concerned, will appear by no means visionary.—With respect to the other, let no southern planter turn up his nose in contempt at the suggestion, relying upon the impracticability of cultivating the cane elsewhere then in his own genial climate. The Yankee will snap his fingers at him, and tell him he don't want the cane, so long as the BEET ROOT can be grown in the North. We have, from time to time, read with wonder and deep interest, the accounts which have reached us from France, of the success which has attended the improved modes of extracting sugar from the beet. Within a few years, the sugar manufactories in that country, have swelled from some 20 or 30, to more than 400, and every year is adding to the number. The sugar is of better quality, it is said, and is afforded at a less price than the foreign.

Price of Bread Stuffs.

We would not needlessly interrupt the enjoyment of those who look forward to the next winter as a time of general starvation. But lest their dreams should be too suddenly broken, we must call their attention to the facts contained in the last news from Europe respecting the prices of bread-stuffs there.—We happen to know of an operation at Liverpool by which fifty thousand bushels of wheat are to be immediately forwarded to this country, and by the prices which are published, there is little doubt that much larger supplies will be soon forthcoming; for the long continuance of high prices, the successful issue of the recent importations, and the fact, well ascertained that our domestic supplies are inadequate to our wants, will give new confidence in future operations. Let us see at what prices we can be supplied.

In Paris the price of bread is about 2 cent and in London 3 cents per lb. We found a shilling loaf in New York yesterday to weigh 2 lbs. 3 oz., which is near 6 cents per lb. The price of wheat in Paris is 112 cents a bushel, and the price of flour \$5 a barrel. In London flour is \$8 a barrel. In the ports of the Mediterranean and of the Baltic bread stuffs are much cheaper than in either London or Paris. The price of good wheat at Naples is 2s. 10d sterling a bushel, or 67 cents. From any one of these places freight might be obtained at 38 cents per barrel on flour, and 12 1-2 cents per bushel on wheat, or about half the rate charged on transportation of the same articles from Rochester, and one fourth of what is charged from Ohio. Fifty thousand bushels of corn have lately been received here from Ohio by one house, at a freight of 49 cents. The duty on flour is one dollar a bar-

rel, and on wheat 25 cents a bushel. Wheat, therefore can be imported from Naples and laid down in New York at one dollar twenty-five to one dollar thirty-five cents a bushel, all charges paid, and from a hundred other places at the same or a less price. Corn and Rye are not burdened with a duty, and may be imported to great advantage. The countries of Europe and Asia afford stores of bread stuffs almost inexhaustible, so that the supplies for this country, if they should run to the highest quantity, could only affect prices in a very slight degree. Free trade will supply all our wants, and the cost, with a liberal mercantile profit, will not carry prices above 150 cents for wheat, 100 cents for rye and Indian corn, 50 cents for oats per bushel, and \$7.50 for flour per barrel. So let the desponding cheer up for no one who is industrious and frugal need starve in 1836 or 1837.—*Journal of Com.*

From the Genesee Farmer.

Selecting Seed Corn.

Now that the season is approaching for making a selection and reserving seed corn for planting next spring, we wish to direct again the farmer's attention to the importance of the practice. Perhaps there is nothing in the whole business of farming, where a little care is productive of so much benefit. Where the practice of careful selection has been regularly pursued for a few years, it has both improved the quality and increased the quantity of the crop beyond the expectation of any who have not before witnessed the experiment.

It is a common way to select the seed corn after it is husked, from the crib; but this is a very imperfect method, for as the ears selected have ripened at different times, the succeeding crop will also do the same. It is also essential that those ears be selected which have grown in the greatest number on a single stalk, but they cannot be distinguished in the crib. In fact, the largest ears, which are commonly chosen, are not the best, as they have generally grown alone upon a stalk, consequently the best are not to be distinguished from those which are third rate, if they are selected after husking.

The following is the method adopted by Joseph Cooper of New Jersey, who, by a continued practice of it, improved his variety of corn to a remarkable degree. "When the first ears are ripe enough for seed, gather a sufficient quantity for early corn, or for replanting; and at the time you wish your corn to ripen generally, gather a sufficient quantity for planting the next year, having particular care to take it from stalks that are large at bottom, of regular taper, not over tall, the ears set low, and containing the greatest number of good sizeable ears, of the best quality; let it dry speedily, and from this corn plant your main crop, and if any hills should miss, replant from that first gathered, which will cause the crop to ripen more regularly than is common; this is a great benefit."

From the Genesee Farmer.

Split Hoof in Horses.

A correspondent of the Dolyestown Intelligencer remarking on the great number of horses that get split hoofs in consequence of having been carked during the bad going last season, says, "a number of expedients were resorted to to cure the split. Some had bands drawn round the hoof, but these were rather a clumsy affair, and in case the split commenced on the top of the hoof the remedy was completely ineffectual." After alluding to the inconvenience of keeping the horse idle for four or five months,—the plan adopted by some, the writer adds, "But I have within a few days seen an expedient which is very simple and promises complete success. I saw two horses which had their hoofs split, from carkings received last winter. They were kept steadily in a team, and showed no signs of lameness. Some time after the split in their feet, various expedients having been tried without success, a blacksmith suggested boring the hoof in two places, on each side of the opening, and then passing nails through the holes and clinching them tightly. The owner of the horses had the operation performed immediately; and, although the horses had been used in a heavy team for many weeks before the time of my seeing them, their feet looked well; and I have no doubt that the horses will not be again afflicted with lameness. If the hoof should again incline to split, it will be easy to insert a single nail."

Agricultural.

From the Genesee Farmer.

Wheat—Hessian Fly—Wheat Worm.

Furnishing a greater amount of human subsistence than any other article on the globe, rice alone excepted—adapted to a great variety of climate, and its culture most widely extended—constituting as it does the staple commodity of the northern states, and answering in that respect to the cotton of the south—employing more capital and more men in its production than any other item in agriculture or commerce, it is not strange that every thing relating to wheat: its kind, quality and cultivation; its enemies and its diseases, should be viewed as matters of paramount interest by all.

Among the enemies of wheat, two have made themselves conspicuous by the extent and the permanence of their ravages, while a multitude of others have shown themselves perhaps for a single season, and then disappeared. The first of these is the Hessian Fly, *Tipula vaginalis tritici* of Mitchell, and has been so ably described by Akerly and Havens, as well as more succinctly in most of the agricultural journals of the day, that further allusion to it might be deemed unnecessary, had not a new theory, founded in error as we imagine, lately been promulgated respecting it.

The manner in which the Hessian fly performs its operations is well understood, at least it has been so supposed, having since its appearance on Long Island in 1786, been subjected to the closest examinations, and its habits thoroughly investigated. According to Dr. Akerly, who has given engravings of the insect in its several stages of existence, "it is a small black fly, not so large as the moscheto of this place, (New York,) with two transparent wings, from the roots of which three ribs diverge, as through the leaf of a plant. The body when examined with a microscope is found to be divided into four segments, with a few hairs observable on each. The legs are of a yellowish cast and transparent, the head inflected, with a short proboscis." It passes through the usual insect stages of the egg, larvæ, pupa and perfect insect. The egg is deposited in autumn by the perfect or winged insect, in the new sown wheat of autumn, between the leaf and the main stem, as near the root as possible. It soon hatches, and it is in the larvæ or maggot state, that it inflicts such serious injury to the wheat. This is done by pressing the tender stalk with its bulk and numbers, as well as by penetrating and living on its vital juices. It remains in the pupa state through the winter, and when the weather becomes warm is transformed into the perfect insect, which again deposits its eggs in the wheat and dies, long before the ears of wheat present themselves. The insect thus undergoes two complete transformations in the course of the year, and the race is perpetual.

A late writer, however in the Baltimore Republican, has advanced the idea, that the Hessian fly propagates its race by fixing its egg to the hard kernel of the wheat, or depositing it within it, as is done by the pea and clover bug, from whence when sown and the egg hatched, the larvæ rises with the stock, undergoes its transformation, and is again ready to deposit its egg in the ripe ear of wheat, or in its blossom and berry. The same opinion has been advanced by a writer in the Philadelphia Gazette, though no proofs were offered to show its correctness or plausibility.

We think the correspondents of these papers must be mistaken in their theory, or that they refer to another insect, as the Hessian fly has been so frequently observed in all its changes, that it is scarcely possible such a mistake as to the manner of depositing its egg could have occurred. It has been so often caught in the very act of placing its egg between the leaf and the stock, and the eggs have so often been submitted to microscopic observation in that situation, that strong proof will be required to overthrow the commonly received opinion. Besides, at the time the wheat is in the blossom or new kernel, (which is the time on the new theory the egg must be placed in or on the kernel of wheat) the fly is rarely or never seen, and by examining the stalk at this time the insect is invariably found in the larvæ state. Passing through the larvæ and pupa stages, the perfect insect appears in the month of September, ready to deposit its egg in the new sown wheat, but clearly too late for the ear. The eggs thus deposited in

the fall, undergo their changes, and the perfect insect appears with the first considerable warmth of spring, long before the wheat ears have shown themselves, thus rendering a deposit of eggs impossible. That, as these writers assert, much benefit was derived from brining and liming the seed, we really believe, as such treatment would give the plant more vigor, a firmer growth, and consequently more ability to resist the fly. If the fly had never been heard of, farmers would find their account in using lime as a preparation for their seed wheat.

The other insect to which allusion has been made, and which threatens to become a more formidable pest to the wheat grower than ever the Hessian fly, is the *Tritici vibrio*, or wheat worm as it is generally called, since it is in this stage of its existence it more frequently fails under the notice of the farmer than in any other. Almost every person who raises wheat has noticed when threshing his wheat in autumn, that at cleansing up there would be more or less small worms from 1-8 to 1-4 of an inch in length, yellowish brown in color, hard, quite lively, and in their general appearance, size excepted, much resembling the common flour worm. Where the threshing is omitted until winter, the worm will not often be noticed, as it is either safe in the berry of the wheat, or having undergone transformation, the perfect insect has perished. This worm is the wheat worm, which for several years past, in some parts of our country, has been so numerous and destructive as almost to compel the farmer to suspend the culture of wheat.

As in the case of the Hessian fly, public opinion seems to point to Europe as the country from which the wheat worm has been imported, and the facts, that it made its first appearance this side the Atlantic in the valley of the Hudson, and from thence as a centre has been rapidly spreading over the country, and that foreign wheat is frequently brought to the city of New York, and in many cases is purchased and sown by the river farmers, would seem in some measure to countenance this supposition. In our opinion, however, a stronger argument is found in the fact, that an insect very similar, if not perfectly identical with our wheat worm, has long been known and described in Germany and Great Britain.

Although the existence of such an insect has been known among the farmers of this country some ten or fifteen years, it does not appear to have produced any considerable injury, or attracted the notice of men of science, until within three or four years, and hence its habits, transformations, modes of action and propagation, are as yet but imperfectly understood. That it is caused by a fly which deposits its egg in or on the kernel is certain, and that while the wheat is in the milk, or soon after the ear leaves the sheath; that the egg produces a worm which devours the flour of the kernel, and leaves it hollow and worthless, thus, when prevailing to a great extent, totally destroying the crop, is also certain; but there would seem to be some little difference among observers as to the appearance of the fly that produces the insect or worm, and the manner in which its egg is deposited.

The Rev. H. Colman (not from personal observation however) describes it as "a small reddish fly, which is seen hovering over the wheat fields in immense numbers, while just in flower, and has been observed to alight upon the kernel or bud, to ascend it, and then descending into the inner side, to deposit the egg between the stalk and the kernel of wheat."

D. Hurd, Esq. of Claremont, after an ineffectual attempt to discover the fly by day light, commenced observing by candle light, and was, he thinks, at last successful in determining the insect. He says—"Soon after dark the flies commenced in great numbers crawling slowly up the stalk from the ground, ascended to the top of the ear, where they commenced laying their eggs, where a single fly in many instances deposited as many as sixty at a time. At the approach of morning the flies were again in motion, and descended slowly to the ground and disappeared. These flies are nearly the bigness of the common house-fly, but somewhat longer, more slender, and of a green color. The ears of wheat were at this time only partially out of their sheath."

Mr Evans, of Canada, has given a description of the insect, and its method of depositing the egg, in

the Montreal Courier. According to him, "the fly is about the size of the moscheto, but the body is rather longer, and the legs shorter; the body is of a bright orange color, and the wings transparent, changing color according to the light in which they are viewed. I have examined them with a magnifying glass, and the body appears formed of rings, and coming to a sharp point at the extremity, or tail. The body has very much the appearance of a wheat maggot when in a full grown state, the color is exactly the same. The first day I discovered the fly this year was on the 29th day of June, and on the 4th of July, in the evening, I found them depositing their eggs in the ears of barley."

The fly was last evening as active as ever, stinging the wheat ears and depositing its egg. The fly remains concealed during the whole day about the wheat roots, and does not come upon the ears until it is near sunset, unless it is very calm."

According to Messrs. Kirby and Marsham, the British entomologists, the wheat in that island "is attacked as soon as it blossoms, by a small orange colored gnat or midge, (as it has been improperly called,) of a very delicate form, which deposits its eggs among the glumes of the florets of the wheat, by the assistance of its ovipositor, which is long and retractile. The wings are broad and covered with very fine hairs, but they are almost entirely destitute of nerves. The legs are long and slender. This fly is the *Cecidomyia triticea*, and it is towards the end of June and in July that the eggs are deposited. The larvæ are hatched in eight or ten days, when they commence feeding on the pollen, which is however only sufficient for their supply in the first instance, after which they crowd around the lower part of the germs, where they probably feed upon the matter which has been destined to form the grain. The flies are said to repose during the day on the lower part of the stems, becoming active only about sunset."

It will be seen that the British insect very much resembles ours, except that there is no proof that like ours, it enters and hollows out the kernel; and also in the difference of the damage its occasions, extreme cases there being put at twenty per cent, while here in many instances it has destroyed nineteen twentieths of the whole.

Fortunately, thus far, the wheat worm has been a comparatively rare insect in western New York, and though in threshing wheat the worm has occasionally fallen under our notice, its numbers, except in a few instances, have not been such as to attract much attention, or alarm the farmer. The first infected wheat we ever saw was some ten or twelve years since, soon after harvest, and as that was perforated in the same manner as what is called buggy peas are, and contained the worm within, as breaking the kernel proved, the impression at the time was, that the egg was deposited by a fly or bug, (which was then unknown,) precisely in the same manner as in the pea, or the clover seed. Frequent opportunities for examination of the infected kernels since, has rendered it probable that the eggs are deposited by the fly at different times in both these ways—when the kernel is in the milk and easily penetrated, by piercing the berry and leaving the egg within—and when the berry is more advanced, depositing it on the outside between the chaff and the kernel.

Every student of natural history recollects the experiments of Reaumur to hasten the hatching of the insect larvæ by heat, and thus forcing them through all the stages of insect existence in a much shorter time than would in the usual course of things have been required, and the complete success which attended his efforts. Three or four years since we witnessed a curious instance of this forcing process, conducted on an extensive scale. The season for securing wheat had been unfavorable, and about ten days after harvest was completed, it was found that a large mow containing nearly two hundred shocks in one of the barns was quite warm. Apprehensive of injury, and it being impracticable to remove it, it was concluded to run it through the machine at once. It was done, and the wheat spread on the floor, to air and cool. In the course of a day or two, the sides of the floor, machine, fanning mill, in short every thing around the wheat, was literally covered with a small black or dark red fly, which had evidently crept out of the wheat. On examination, it was plain that the heating of the mow had anticipated the usual period of transformation, and

that the perfect or winged insect, which under ordinary circumstances would not have appeared until the next summer, was thus forced into existence in a few days. We have since heard of similar facts alluded to by others, with the addition, that in those districts where the fly has prevailed in such immense numbers, the partial heating of the wheat would be attended with the death of the whole from their inability to escape from confinement, and that in such cases a most disagreeable smell decidedly resembling those of animal and putrefactive origin, would for a considerable time exist.

It will be seen Mr Colman, or his informants, pronounce the insect a redish fly—Mr Hurd as of a green color—Mr Evans as of a bright orange color—and Messrs. Kirby and Marshall, as orange colored: the fact is, this fly is changeable in color, and appears red or green, according to the light in which it is viewed. This green colored fly we have never seen depositing its eggs on wheat, probably from not observing it at the proper time of day, but we have seen it deposit eggs in great numbers on the ripe blackberry, where the worm was not very dissimilar to the wheat worm. Some of these flies are provided with an ovipositor, which folds under the belly much like that of the *Estrus equi*, or common bot fly of the horse. Other observers have attributed the damage to a dark colored fly, and if we are not mistaken as to the origin of those mentioned as proceeding from the heated mow—which under the circumstances was hardly possible we could be—our observation would tend to the same result. May there not be more than one kind or species of the fly that perpetuate their race in the same way?

Producing such disastrous results to the wheat grower, it is not to be wondered at that experienced farmers, in those sections of the country where the worm prevails, should have exerted themselves to discover some remedy either to prevent or destroy them. It having been fully ascertained that soaking wheat in brine, and rolling it in quicklime, before sowing, would effectually destroy smut and all insects, the eggs of which are deposited on the outside of the kernel of wheat it was hoped it would prove equally effectual in the case of the wheat worm. Indeed, it was announced by Rev. H. Colman, that lime sprinkled over the fields of wheat, when the ear was appearing, would prove a specific, but experience has shown, by a multitude of experiments in the infected districts, that such a hope is fallacious. Mr Evans says, and the testimony of other farmers is in perfect accordance with his,—“I have used lime, which I scattered over the wheat while the dew was upon it, to such an extent, that in the evening it appeared as if whitewash had been scattered over the field, but the fly was still as active after the lime was applied as previously.” Mr Evans also scattered fifteen pounds of snuff, mixed with wood ashes, over about an acre, and it was equally unavailing in checking the fly. In short, nothing that will not destroy the wheat in its application, has hitherto proved effectual in the least degree. It is to be hoped, however, that as the history and habits of the worm becomes better understood, that some remedy will be found to its ravages. The attention of naturalists should be particularly directed to objects of such interest, as the man who is successful in developing the habits and devising a remedy to the wheat worm, will confer a great benefit on the community, and entitle his name to lasting gratitude. It is to be regretted that the votaries of science too frequently neglect objects of paramount utility, in pursuit of those which are more showy perhaps, but of comparatively little value. In concluding this paper we would ask,—since it appears that in many instances the fly is perpetuated by worms enclosed in the wheat sown, would it not be good policy to use wheat two years or more old for seed, as such wheat, if it originally was infected with the worm, must have lost them by their previous transformation? It is well known that old peas do not produce the pea-bug when sown, however much they may have been infected when growing; and the reason is plain—the transformation of the insect is undergone, and the bug has left them, hence they succeed; may not old wheat do the same?

WILLIS GAYLORD.

Otisco, August 18, 1836.

Postscript.—Since writing the above we have,

by closely examining a piece of spring wheat, discovered the fly depositing the egg, and have also seen the young worm immediately after it was hatched, on the outside of the kernel, and within the inner chaff. I have enclosed you a specimen of the fly, both male and female. The ovipositor folded under the belly of the latter is plainly to be seen with the naked eye; with a glass of moderate power, the apparatus for deposition is distinctly visible. Their bodies are of course much shrunk, but their general appearance and green color will be seen. When living and crawling on the wheat, their wings are folded down much in the manner of the common house fly. I have observed that the winter wheat appears to be infested in a greater degree than usual, but not to such a degree as to be in any considerable manner injurious.

W. G.

From the Genesee Farmer.

To Prevent Smut in Wheat.

The celebrated Jethro Tull relates that a ship load of wheat was sunk near Bristol in England, in the autumn, and afterwards, at ebbs, all taken up; but being unfit for flour, it was used for seed. At the following harvest all the wheat in England was smutty, except the product of the brined seed.

An excellent way of preventing smut in wheat, is to steep the seed before sowing in strong brine, and while it is yet moist, to sift quicklime over it.

A writer in the Farmer's Magazine (Edinburgh) offered for a trifling premium per acre, to insure the whole crop of England from injury from smut, provided the following recipe be judiciously applied: Steep the wheat five or six hours in water brought from the sea, or in common water salted till it is strong enough to float an egg, stirring it frequently. Then procure fresh unslacked lime, slack it with water the same hour it is wanted,* sprinkle a peck of this over every bushel of wheat stirring the whole with a shovel until they are completely intermixed, so that every grain may receive a share. When dry, it is ready for sowing. Should the lime prove troublesome to the seedsmen's eyes, some water may be thrown upon it; for when the lime has once become dry, the cure is effected. The chief care needed is to mix the wheat completely with the lime, so that every seed may receive its due proportion, else the mischief will not be prevented. The lime should be completely slacked, or the wheat may be injured by the heat afterwards. Old or air-slacked lime will not do; fresh should always be used. An extensive farmer in England sustained a loss of three hundred pounds sterling by using air-slacked lime, which otherwise might have been prevented. The writer above mentioned, stated, that by using the above remedy, he had not once suffered injury from smut in more than twenty years.

* Care should be taken to apply just enough, and no more water than is needed, to slack it, so that it may be left in a dry powder, and not contain any sensible moisture. The proportions for this purpose are, about one part by weight of water, to three parts by weight of lime.

From the Southern Agriculturist.

Cholic in Horses.

MR. EDITOR:—I herein send you a receipt for curing the cholic in horses. If you think it worthy a place in your journal, you will perhaps confer a service on some of your readers, by giving it publicity.

A few weeks ago, I was travelling into the country. Before I had progressed many miles, my horse showed evidently that he was laboring under cholic. He became quite loose in the bowels, swelled, and was in great agony. Fortunately I met with a waggoner, whose kindness relieved my beast from his illness, and myself from, perhaps, a long walk. His remedy consisted in tying upon the horse's bit, a piece of tobacco. This being done he told me I could proceed upon my journey; assured me, that the horse would get well before I got one mile, and that he would not be troubled again, while the tobacco remained on the bit. I did as he directed, and to my perfect astonishment my horse became relieved as soon as he swallowed the saliva created from the tobacco. I. B. S. Charleston, April, 12, 1836.

We think our correspondent must be somewhat

mistaken, as to the effects of the tobacco. We are of opinion, that the tobacco used upon the bit, is a preventive of cholic, in its incipient state; but once the cholic has been violent upon the animal, we are confident, that a more active remedy must be used. In violent stages of cholic, we have seen tobacco tea giving with excellent effect.

We have heard of many receipts for this disease, with which horses are so frequently plagued; but we venture to assert, that none will be found more simple and sure, than the following:

Take of laudanum 6 or 7 table spoons full—of mustard the larger portion of a bottle—mix those in a pint of whiskey, or water, and give the mixture in a horn or a bottle to the horse. We have seen this dose applied to horses which were so far gone with cholic, as to be perfectly cold and stiff. In one instance, when the horse could not swallow, the mixture was administered with an injection pipe, and the horse recovered in an hour afterwards.

When the severe pain has been alleviated, a dose of oil should be given. One pint will answer as a dose.—Editor.

Saving Pickles.

We are assured by a person who knows by experience, that by the following method, cucumbers may be preserved a year without scalding again.

Dissolve a large coffee cup full of salt in six quarts of water, heat and scum it, and pour it boiling hot on three gallons of cucumbers that have been picked 24 hours, that they may have wilted a little, and let them remain three days and nights; then turn off that water, and pour on another quantity prepared in the same manner, and let it remain the same length of time. Take the cucumbers out of the water, and let them drain on a cloth till dry; then put them into a vessel and pour on good vinegar, scalding hot, and add spices if you please.

In preserving pickles, it is very important to have vinegar of a suitable degree of strength; if it be very strong it will corrode and destroy them, and if it be weak the pickles will be poor, and will not keep long, especially in warm weather. If one third part cider be added to very strong vinegar, it will be strong enough. We have sometimes had pickles destroyed in four or five weeks, by using very strong vinegar. We have endeavored to temper the vinegar by mixing weak and strong together, or adding cider to that which is too strong. But we have not been able generally to save pickles long in hot weather without scalding them, and even then it is attended with uncertainty. We have heard many observe, that they have had no better success. We usually save cucumbers in salt, and prepare them in vinegar as they are wanted; this method is sure, but attended with much trouble. We think that the above method of preserving pickles will be good, as a small quantity of salt is necessary to give them a relish, and owing to the conservative qualities of the salt, less strength in the vinegar will be necessary, and the salt may counteract the corrosive nature of the vinegar.—Yankee Farmer.

From the Yankee Farmer.

Bees.

Some persons that keep Bees neglect to take them up until some weeks after they have been consuming the honey in the hive. The bees cease to procure honey as fast as they consume it earlier in the season than is generally supposed. They lose after the first of September unless they have access to Buck-wheat that is in bloom. They will not generally collect honey enough to support them in the two last weeks in August unless the weather is very favorable to their laboring, and the season is wet, so as to keep a supply of honey in the flowers. We have sometimes weighed hives every week or fortnight and have found that in a dry season the hives were heaviest the last of July. A hive that gained ten pounds a week in the last of June and first of July, lost 3 lbs. from July 23, to Aug. 6th. During this fortnight, weather was as warm as it had been any time in the season, but it was very dry, and of course the flowers afforded but a little honey. If any person supposes that bees will gain, at this season of the year, let him weigh his hives every week, and he will soon be convinced to the contrary unless his bees have unusually good pasturage.

Summary.

Incombustible Store.—The New York American states that a store has been erected in that city, by N. G. Carnes, which is actually incombustible. There is no wood exposed in any part of the building. The walls, in the first place, are 3 feet thick, and not pierced any where for beams. These rest on projections of brick from the inner side of the walls. The floor, laid in liquid cement, upon these beams, which are first deafened, are of large slabs of slate, varying according to the use to which the loft is to be applied, from 1 1/2 to 4 inches in thickness. The ceilings are of zinc, painted; the stair-cases are covered with zinc or heavy copper; the window frames and sashes are of iron, as are the shutters and doors. A fire kindled on one floor, whether by spontaneous combustion, accident, or design, could not extend beyond the goods on that floor. The saving of premiums of insurance, on such a building, it is supposed, would very soon make up for any extra expense in building.—*Boston Courier.*

FLORIDA.

Charleston papers contain later intelligence from Florida than had previously reached us. The following, from the Jacksonville Courier, is a painful as well as an alarming representation:

"Newnansville still holds out. There are three hundred men, women, and children, huddled together! Husbands and sons have been, some of them near ten months, constantly in arms for their defence. The term of their last service will soon expire—and then, will they turn out again? will they not look to their families, destitute, distressed, fed on the rations of Government, flocked and crowded in a fort, like sheep in a fold, and that, too, in a hot southern climate! Sickness, disease, and pestilence will, whatever be the salubrity of the climate, come dreadfully upon multitudes huddled together, deprived of all the comforts of life—deprived of wholesome food and wholesome air, in any country, in any 'land the sun shines upon.' If no succor comes Newnansville must ere long yield also. It has stood out bravely, and we hope will continue to do so, while the least probable advantage can be gained by so doing. St. Augustine, Mandarin, and Black Creek are our frontier post. All the country south is in possession of the Indians. Newnansville and Pocolata are, as it were, isolated spots, the enemy on every side. Thus far have their threats been executed, and they are pressing closer and closer upon us. They riot and revel upon the ripening crops and on the cattle, reluctantly, but necessarily, left to them by our people.

"The Creek Indians are joining their ranks. Mr Solomon Warren, who returned on Monday evening last from Tallahassee, tells us that Middle Florida is in an alarming state—that the Creeks are passing through in great numbers. He states that he saw four different gangs of Indians going south. In one of which, on his way to Tallahassee, west of the Alapaha, he should judge he saw about fifty Indians. The other three companies he saw on his return west of the Wythlacoochee, (not the Outhlacuchy in the Indian nation, memorable for the battle fought last winter on its banks,) a river emptying into the Suwanee. Mr Warren states that those Indians have not, as he heard committed murder in passing through, but they steal and carry off horses, cattle, and plunder houses.

Horrid Death.—We have seldom, if ever, had a more painful task to perform, than that before us. We urge it as a warning, a most awful warning, to the idle and intemperate. The fate of the wretched subject of this notice is pregnant with instruction, and could he speak from the grave, there would issue from the portals of that charnel-house of mortality, an admonition—a warning to beware of the intoxicating cup.

A young man named Eugene Salignac, was on Tuesday night, in a porter-house in Schuylkill, Sixth, near Market, or in Market-street, drinking deeply, and soon became greatly inebriated. He called for more liquor, and his demand not being complied with, he became noisy and troublesome, and was turned out of the house in which he had got drunk, scarcely able to stand. Tottering along towards his home, until he came into Linden st., between Market and Chesnut, and becoming near

a pile of unslacked lime, into which water had been thrown two or three hours previous, he stumbled and fell into it. Unable to rescue himself, being, as we above stated, stupidly drunk, he lay there until discovered, which was about half-past two o'clock the next morning. He was of course immediately removed to his home, and medical aid promptly summoned. He appeared to have fallen on his side, and lain in that position, without a change—the side of his face, and down the right thigh, were dreadfully burnt, as were his clothes; mortification ensued, and the miserable youth expired on Friday night.—*Public Ledger.*

The Fire at Quebec, of which a brief account was recently given, destroyed property to the amount of \$250,000 to \$300,000.

Fire.—The dwelling House and Stable of Abner Knowles, Esq. of Thomaston, was entirely consumed by fire on Tuesday evening, Sept. 20. We have not understood in what manner the fire originated. A part of the furniture was saved—loss estimated at about \$2000. The buildings, we learn, were partially insured.—*Lincoln Patriot.*

Robbery.—A singular robbery was committed on board the steamboat Rhode-Island, Capt. Thayer, during its trip from New-York to Providence, on Monday night. Thirty-nine thousand dollars in gold had been placed on board the boat by the Mechanics' Bank of New York for the Fulton Bank of Boston, for which Capt. Thayer signed a bill of lading, as merchandize, in the customary form. The gold was in a keg, and placed in the captain's office. As the boat approached the landing in Providence, it was discovered that the bottom of the keg had been removed, and the gold taken out. The boat was immediately hauled into the stream, and the passengers underwent a searching operation, but no traces of the money was discovered. Six or seven persons had previously landed at Newport. The money was insured—\$30,000 at the Commonwealth, and \$9,000 at the Ocean.—*Boston Courier.*

The field of Waterloo is now converted into a large manufactory of sugar from the beet root, several Belgian capitalists having established works on the spot. The soil in that neighborhood is said to be excellent. It has been well manured with human gore, and must produce no other than the blood beet.

There was a most unfortunate occurrence in Augusta on Friday last, which it may be well to mention, as incorrect reports of it may go abroad. Some altercation took place between Mr. William Lambard, well known as a merchant in this town, and Henry Shattuck, a cooper, about the inspection of some potash belonging to W. & T. Lambard. Shattuck had been drinking too much, and became very abusive to Lambard, followed him some distance in the street, and threatened to "lick him," when Lambard turned upon him and struck him with a heavy stick of wood, so as to fracture his skull; he has been lying ever since nearly insensible, and is not expected to recover. Mr. Lambard was examined the same day before Sewall Lancaster, Esq. and recognized in bonds of \$5000, on a charge of inflicting a mortal wound. Hon. Reuel Williams was counsel for him, and R. H. Vose, Esq. for the government.—*Kennebec Journal.*

The Cincinnati Mirror says that a man who was hanged lately in a neighboring State for burglary and murder, confessed under the gallows that his career of crime began by stopping a newspaper without paying for it. It is certain that he entered the road to ruin by the right gate.—*Boston Herald.*

Frightened to death.—A little girl, 8 years old, daughter of John Peterson, residing near Whitehall, N. Y. was frightened to death a week or two since, in the following manner: Her brother, a lad of 14, dressed himself in a dried bear skin, and chased her as she was going to school, which so terrified her that she died in two hours.

A letter from Matanzas states that the Slave trade between Africa and Cuba is carried on with great activity. Baltimore clippers are no longer bought for the trade, but in their stead leaky and unsuspicious looking ships are employed. The slaves are landed at an anchorage ground near Matanzas.

Female Artists in France. It appears from the catalogues of the exhibition of the works of modern French painters in the Louvre, for 1834, 1835 and 1836, there are upwards of 200 female painters, who regularly exhibit their productions in the annual exhibitions of modern art in the Louvre.

Marriages.

In this town, on Sunday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Ingraham, Mr. JOSEPH WOOD to Miss SIRMANTHA SNELL. A generous portion of the bridal loaf proves that the Printer was not forgotten.—May their days be many—prosperous—happy and unclouded, and at the end of life we hope that they will be conscious that their sorrows have been divided and lessened, and their joys doubled by the union.

In this town, by Elias Whiting, Esq. Mr. John Ladd, of Vienna, to Miss Mary Follet, of this town.

In Litchfield, Mr. William H. Stacy, of Hallowell, to Miss Sarah E. Robinson, of L.

In Boston, Amos Nourse, M. D. of Hallowell, to Miss Lucy Clark.

In China, Mr. Thomas D. Ward to Miss Sarah B. Crossman.

In Skowhegan, Hon. Levi Johnson to Miss Delilah M. Cook, both of Canaan.

In Brunswick, Mr. Elias D. Pierce to Miss Mary A. Beard.

Deaths.

In Augusta, Mrs. Thankful Harding, wife of Virgil H. Hewes, Esq. aged 30. Mr. Davis Willey. He was killed on the east side of the river near the Dam, while engaged in blasting rocks.

At New Orleans, in July last, Mr. Leonard Gray of Bristol, Me.

In Salem, Mr. John Dutch, aged 91—the oldest person in that place.

In Bath, Mr. Benjamin B. Donnell, aged 29.

In Lubec, Mr. Peter Joy, aged 42.

In Union, Mrs. Mary Mitchell, aged 59. On the 17th inst. Mr. Gorham Butler, aged 50. After breakfast he assisted in driving a flock of sheep into his neighbor's cow-yard, and while talking as usual with others standing by, he fell backward upon the ground. He breathed hard and gasped a minute or two, then ceased respiration forever! There was no motion in his limbs or muscles.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Sept. 19.

Reported for the Boston Advertiser.

At market 845 Beef Cattle, 820 Stores, 2770 Sheep, and 1150 Swine.

PRICES—Beef Cattle—Prices have declined, and we reduce our quotations, viz. extra 6 25 a 6 50; first quality 5 50 a 5 75; second quality 5 a 5 25; third quality 3 75 a 4 50.

Stores—Yearlings \$5 a 7; two year old \$7 a 12; three year old 12 a 17.

Sheep—Ordinary were taken 2 12, 2 17, a 2 25; better qualities at 2 50, 2 75, and \$3. Wethers at 3 25, 3 50, and 3 75.

Swine—Prices have declined. Large Barrows selected, were taken at 7 25 a 7 50. Shoats to peddle at 6 a 7, also at 7, two thirds Barrows. Scarcely any where retailed, purchasers being unwilling to pay the prices asked.

W. U. T. Society.

A meeting of the Winthrop Union Temperance Society will be holden at the Masonic Hall, in this village, on TUESDAY evening, October 11th, at 7 o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested.

WM. H. LORD, Sec'y.

Winthrop, Sept. 28, 1836.

Guardian's Sale.

By License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Kennebec, will be sold at Public Auction on Monday the 31st day of October next, at one o'clock P. M. on the premises, a FARM situated in Greene on the road leading from Greene to Lisbon, being the same recently owned by Abner Littlefield, late of Greene, deceased, on which is a House and Barn—and containing about fifty acres.

JACOB McKENNEY,

Guardian to Daniel Littlefield.

Greene, Sept. 28, 1836.

Stoves, Fire Frames and Grates,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LADD & STRICKLAND,

No. 9, Kennebec Row, Hallowell,

Offer for sale a larger, more extensive and splendid assortment of **STOVES, FIRE FRAMES,** and **GRATES,** than can be found, or was ever offered in this market, consisting of the latest, and most approved patterns now in use—among which are

Dr. NOTT'S celebrated cooking Stoves 4 sizes,
LOW'S do premium do 4 sizes,
WILLARD & Co's Improved premium do 3 sizes
BUSWELL & PECKHAM'S do do do 4 sizes,
RATHBONE'S Union do do
WILSON'S Improved Union do 3 sizes,
TOWN'S Improved Rotary Cooking Stove,
WILSON'S do do do
WILLARD & Co's Franklin do do
WILSON'S Improved James do do
LADD'S Open Franklin do do

Also round and oval Boilers Cook, with large and small hearths.

Also sizes and patterns of elegant **FIRE FRAMES** suitable for Parlors and Kitchens.

Splendid patterns of ground, polished, and cast mantle Grates, for Parlors.

Cylinder and square coal stoves, for shops and entries.

Franklin Stoves, suitable for Parlors School Houses, &c.

7 Sizes Box and 6 Plate Stoves, for Shops, School Houses, &c.

Cast Iron Oven, Ash and Boiler Doors; Cast Iron Pumps and Furnaces, of different sizes; Copper Pumps; Lead Pipe of all sizes; Sheet Lead—Zinc and Sheet Iron. Tin Ware—Sheet Iron Stoves and Funnel, constantly on hand, and manufactured to order.

The above will be sold at wholesale or retail on as good terms and as low, as can be obtained at any other establishment in the State.

Hallowell, Sept. 28, 1836.

Chinese Mulberry Trees and Cuttings.

The best varieties of Chinese Mulberry (*Morus Multicaulis*) from France Italy and China, of one, two and three years' growth, may be had in large or small quantities, from S. Witmarsh's extensive collection, and forwarded to any part of the United States, according to order, with directions for propagation.

It is confidently believed, that the present mode of culture adopted by us, will prove a certain and secure protection against the severity of winter, and the best method, by which to increase the foliage and multiply the number of trees.

All orders directed to the subscriber, will receive immediate and faithful attention.

In behalf of S. WHITMARSH,

DANIEL STEBBINS.

Northampton, (Mass.) Sept. 14, 1836.

Notice.—Farm For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale the **FARM** on which he now lives in Winthrop, about 3-4 of a mile from Winthrop Village, on the stage road leading from Augusta to Winthrop, Monmouth, and so on to Portland, consisting of 140 acres—if the purchaser rather not have but one hundred acres he can be accommodated with that—well wooded, well watered, and in a high state of cultivation—a large two story House, two Barns, and all other necessary out buildings, all of which are in good repair. Said Farm is about complete as to fences, mostly wall, a good Orchard, &c. In fact, it is as good a farm and as pleasantly situated as any in the County, and just such a Farm as one would want that wants all things about right. Call at the premises and see for yourself.

Terms to accommodate the purchaser.

JOSEPH ADDITON.

Winthrop, August 12, 1836.

Particular Notice.

The subscriber being about to make some alteration in his business, requests all persons indebted to **WILLIAM NOYES & Co.** whose accounts have been standing more than a year, to call and settle immediately.

WM. NOYES.

Farmer Office, Winthrop, July 13, 1836.

Eastern Steamboat Mail Line

FOR

Boston, Portland, Bath, Hallowell, Bangor, Eastport and St. John's, N. B.

The **PORTLAND**, 450 tons, Capt. Jabez Howes,
" **INDEPENDENCE**, 500 " " Thomas Howes,
" **MACDONOUGH**, 300 " " Andrew Brown,
" **BANGOR**, 400 " " Sam'l H. Howes,
" **ROYAL TAR**, 400 " " Reed.

The splendid Steamers **Portland** and **Independence**, will run every night, (Sundays excepted,) between Boston and Portland—leaving Eastern Steamboat Wharf, foot of Hanover street, Boston—and Andrew's Wharf **PORTLAND**, at 7 o'clock P. M.

The Portland

LEAVES **BOSTON**, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays,—and **PORTLAND** on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The Independence

LEAVES **BOSTON** on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays,—and **PORTLAND** on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. These Steamers are expressly adapted for a sea route, and provided with extra Boats and life preservers.

THE SUPERIOR STEAMER

Macdonough,

HAS been put in perfect order, improved in model and speed, and will run daily between Portland and Hallowell, touching at Bath and Gardiner—will leave Portland after the arrival of the Boston Boats, at 8 o'clock A. M., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and Hallowell, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 o'clock A. M., connecting with the Night Boats for Boston.

THE FAVORITE STEAMER

Bangor,

WILL run as a Day Boat between Portland and Bangor, touching at Owl's Head, Saturday Cove, Bucksport, Frankfort and Hampden—she will leave Portland on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 6 o'clock, A. M. immediately after the arrival of the Boston Boat, and connecting with the Night Boats for Boston. She is furnished with a Fire Engine, life Preservers, Cork Matresses, and Four Boats.

One half the Portland and Independence will be reserved for the passengers from the Penobscot, and ample accommodations reserved for those from the Kennebec.

THE NEW AND SUPERIOR STEAMER

Royal Tar,

WILL run weekly between Portland and St. John's N. B., touching at Eastport. She will leave Portland on Fridays, after the arrival of the Portland from Boston, and St. John's on Wednesday afternoon in season to place her passengers in the Independence on Thursday evening.

FARE from Boston to Portland \$3.

" from Boston to Bath \$3 50.

" from Boston to Hallowell \$4.

" from Portland to Bangor \$4.

" from Portland to Eastport \$6.

" from Portland to St. John's \$8.

" from Portland to Bath \$1 50.

" from Portland to Hallowell \$2.

" from Hallowell to Bath \$1.

Deck passing at reduced rates.

Freight received every day for all the above ports.

The Proprietors of the Boats, however, will not be responsible for any Bank Bills, Notes, Drafts, Packages, Trunks, or other articles of value, unless the value is disclosed, a proportionate price paid, and a written receipt taken signed by the Captain or Clerk.

All baggage at the sole risk of the owners thereof.

Carriages will be in readiness to take passengers to and from the Macdonough at Hallowell to Augusta and Waterville, on the arrival of the boats, and on the days of her sailing.

Books kept at Steven's, Barker's, Hutchins' Wild's, Johnson & Moor's, Sawtell's *Augusta*, and Hallowell House, Haskell & Burnham's, Paine's and Pratt's *Hallowell*.

Apply to **CHARLES MOODY**, Fore st.

LEONARD BILLINGS, Agent,

Andrew's wharf,

or to **A. H. HOWARD**, Agent, Hallowell.

May. 18.

Beau's Improved Patent Winnowing Machine.

The subscriber would give notice to good Farmers, that he has at his shop in Montville for sale, a number of the above Machines—the size is small and convenient—two may be carried in a common one horse wagon with the seat in, or three without, and are warranted to winnow thirty bushels per hour—they are provided with a fine sieve to take out the foul seed. Farmers begin to find it is better to give their foul seed and blighted grain to their poultry than to send it to mill or sow it to raise up more seed of iniquity. The machine may be returned after a fair trial and the money paid back if the purchaser is not satisfied.

Persons wishing to purchase exclusive rights for Counties or towns will please apply to the subscriber.

JONATHAN BEAN, Patentee.

Centre Montville, Waldo, Co. Aug. 10, 1836.

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers his **FARM** for sale in Peru. The homestead contains one hundred acres of excellent Land lying on the Spear's Stream, so called, and the second lot from the Androscoggin river, and on the County road half a mile from Dixfield Village, and in full view of the Village and meeting-house. There is an excellent bed of clay on it for brick, with one of Fisk & Hinkley's Patent Brick Machines. The buildings are—a one story Brick House mostly finished, a Barn forty-two by forty-four feet, well finished, both new. Thirty acres of the land is into mowing and tillage, free from stone and in a good state. The pasture land is good and commodious. Also forty acres of Intervale land well wooded, lying on said Spear's Stream, one mile from the homestead, which is suitable for mowing or tillage—a good grain mill adjoins the premises. Any person wishing to purchase such a Farm is invited to call and view the same. These lots of land will be sold separately if desired. Terms of payment easy.

DANIEL C. SHEFFIELD.

Peru, August, 29, 1836.

6w32.

Stoves & Fire Frames.

The subscriber hereby gives notice that he continues to carry on the Stove, Hardware, Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron business at the stand formerly occupied by Richards & Norcross, opposite the Augusta Hotel, and keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of Stoves;—among which are the Prophecy Cook Stoves, which are highly approved of by those who have used them, being well calculated for saving of fuel and labor; the Premium Cook Stove, of similar form and various sizes; Wilson's, James', Low's, and Gothic Cook Stoves. Fire Frames, of various sizes and patterns; superior Frames for Kitchens and Parlors; also Grates, Franklin Stoves, and Close Stoves suitable for Meeting Houses, School Houses, and Shops; Sheet Iron Stoves, Funnel, Sheet Iron, Zinc, and Copper, Cast Iron Pumps, Oven and Ash Mouths, Boiler Mouths with grates, together with a variety of house-keeping articles, such as Shovels and Tongs, Fire Dogs, Britannia Ware, Lamps, Candle Sticks, Waiters, Knives and Forks, of all qualities; Spoons, Sauce Pans, Fry Pans, Tea Boilers, Sad Irons, Bellows, Brushes, and various other articles. He invites those who are in want of any of the above articles, to favor him with a call, where any of the above articles can be purchased as cheap as elsewhere. He intends hereafter to keep a full assortment of custom made Tin Ware, of the best of stock. House Gutters and Conductors, and every article called for will be furnished at short notice.

EDMUND D. NORCROSS.

Augusta, Sept. 23, 1836.

34ff.

Cooking Stoves—Fire Frames—Franklin & Close Stoves.

The subscriber has for sale **MOOR'S** celebrated Cook Stoves. He has also the Conical Premium Cook, which for a small family or for the price he thinks is equal to any in use. A variety of other patterns of Cooking Stoves. Also **FIRE FRAMES**, various sizes and patterns; Franklin and Close Stoves. Also Sheet Zinc and Sheet Iron. Also Iron and Steel.

SAM'L CHANDLER.

Winthrop, Sept. 22, 1836.

34.

Poetry.

For the Maine Farmer.

"THE SIDE WALK REFORM."

Ye Ladies gay, of Winthrop, may,
A bard of small pretensions,
Make his low bow unto you now,
And honor your intentions.

When down the street, in ranks complete—
In Winthrop (will be city?)
You took your way on that glad day—
With feelings full of pity.

Determined then—in spite of men—
The nuisance—to destroy it;
Nor leave the planks to skin our shanks,
But for some use employ it.

Go on, my friends, for heaven intends
You, to reform the nation—
Like Sparta's band, march through the land,
With warlike preparation.

Each thistle grub, both root and stub,
And the rank ox-eye daisy—
Sweep from the soil in wild turmoil,
And every lubber lazy.

Then range along ye gallant throng,
And give your valor scope—
Destroy each pail without a bale—
Each tub without a hoop.

Each grog-shop too, within your view,
In fragments scatter round you;
Till we shall see the land is free
From troubles that surround you.

Our "Garden Hogs," and useless dogs
Arrest, and banish ever—
So will we pray both night and day—
May heaven desert you, never.

J. H. J.

Peru, Sept., 1836.

Miscellany.

Revolutionary Reminiscence.

We extract the following narrative from the little work, entitled "Letters about the Hudson," which we noticed a few days since. It will be read with great interest, and forcibly illustrates the remark of the poet:—

"What great events from trifling causes spring."

'I have before alluded to the capture of Andre by Paulding and his associates; but there is a traditional circumstance, which occurred in Peekskill, or rather in Courtland, of which Peekskill is the principal village, that placed Major Andre in the path of the captors. For the facts connected with this tradition, I am indebted to R. E. Ward Esq. It seems that in the autumn of 1780, a farmer of this village was making cider, having been for a few days released from his country's service to follow his agricultural pursuits. The mill in which he was at work was situated on the east bank of the Hudson, near that part of Haverstraw Bay, called 'Mothers Lap.' While busily employed in the manufacture of his cider, two young men (Sherwood and Petterson) with their muskets, (the usual accompaniments of the days,) approached the farmer, and after passing the usual salutations, and refreshing themselves with the new cider, seated themselves upon a log that lay near the mill.

The farmer observing them in close conversation, and looking very intently on some distant object, asked them the cause of their alarm and anxiety.

'Hush,' speaking low, says Sherwood, 'the red coats are about us.'

'Where?' asked the farmer in a whisper.

'Yonder, yonder, just within the lap,' answers Petterson, pointing at the same time to a spot where was an English gun boat, with twenty-four men laying upon their oars. 'Return to your mill,' he added: and addressing himself to Sherwood, 'we will crawl to the bank of the river, and give the red boys a shot.'

Petterson and Sherwood drew near the margin of the Hudson, placed themselves behind a large rock which was directly between them and the gun boat. Here, after reconnoitering the situation of the gun boat, and examining their guns, they fired upon the crew and killed two persons. The soldiers that manned the gun boat belonged to the British sloop of war Vulture, which lay at anchor in the Hudson, off Peller's Point. Not expecting to meet with the enemy, they had prepared themselves with no weapons of attack or defence, except a blunderbuss.—This they hastily fired towards the shore, but without giving it any particular direction, and of course without producing any effect. Quickly perceiving that all their efforts to defend themselves must be unavailing, as they were contending with a hidden foe, they put their boat about as speedily as possible, and proceeding towards the Vulture presuming that its heavy arms would secure to them a far better protection from rebel outrage than their own small blunderbuss. In proceeding back to the Vulture, they kept a proper distance from the shore, for the purpose of evading all further annoyance from the rebel muskets. The retreat was made good, and as the sun was just losing himself behind the towering mountains that border the Hudson in the vicinity of Haverstraw Bay, the disappointed sailors might have been seen lifting themselves up the side of the Vulture.

Petterson and Sherwood remained in their place of concealment, until some time after the crew of the gun-boat had reached their vessel, expecting that a reinforcement might probably be sent on shore to reconnoitre. But no movement of the kind was made and they abandoned the rock, and joined the old farmer at the mill.

'What luck with the red boys?' inquired the farmer hastily.

'Good and bad luck, if it is a possible thing,' replies Petterson.

'How can that be?' says the farmer.

'Easy enough,' says Petterson. 'We had the good luck to come off unhurt, and the bad luck to kill two of the sailors in the gun-boat, whose only crime was being engaged in arms against us.'

While Sherwood and Petterson were informing the farmer of the result of the skirmish, a man was observed coming down the east bank of the river, just below Collabergh landing, and cautiously examining every thing around him.—The stranger had gained the spot nearly opposite where the gun-boat had been stationed, before he observed the men at the mill; upon discovering them, he retraced his steps a few rods, and took an easterly course towards Croton River. That man was no less a personage than Major Andre, bearing the traitor Arnold's despatches to the British General. The gun-boat was to have received him at the point where he had been stationed and conveyed him in safety on board the Vulture. The Vulture was to convey him to New York. He had conferred with the traitor the evening previous, a few miles below West Point, justly considered as the key of the Hudson. After all the necessary and proper arrangements had been made between the traitor and the spy, they separated, the one for his camp and the other for the Vulture. The course of the latter lay along the West bank of the Hudson, about three miles below Caldwell's landing, and opposite Verplank's Point. At that place he crossed the river, and followed its course until he arrived at the particular spot in 'the Lap,' where the gun-boat had been stationed to receive him. Having heard the firing, and perceiving that the gun-boat had been forced or frightened from the place of assignment he was compelled to alter his course, and proceed towards the interior of the county of Westchester. About 11 o'clock on the evening of that day, he found himself approaching Grumpond. At that place he remained through the night with a Mr Smith. Early on the morning of the ensuing day, having procured a horse, he started for New York, determined to travel the distance by land. He crossed the Croton river at Pinesbridge, and at the time of his capture, was passing the Beekman woods, the largest forest in Westchester county, and adjacent to the old Dutch Church alluded to in my letter about Tarrytown. So you will perceive, friend P., that West Point owed its safety to those who were instrumental in putting the Spy in the way of being captured; and while therefore the proper meed of praise is awarded to Paulding and Williams, and Van Wart, and monuments erected to their memory for the agency they had in the capture, the part of Sherwood and Petterson, and the agency they had in enabling the capture to take place, should not remain 'unhonored and unsung.'

Notice.

To those who are desirous of improving their Swine.

The subscriber offers for sale his full blooded Newbury White BOAR. He was purchased in Newbury a year ago last June—is two years old—in a healthy condition, and is a first rate animal.—His stock may be seen at the sty of the subscriber.

ISAAC NELSON.

Winthrop, Sept. 8, 1836.

Grave Stones.



The subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he carries on the Stone Cutting business in all its various branches at his shop in Augusta village, at the foot of Winthrop hill, 2 doors west of G. C. Child's store on the north side of the street.

GILBERT PULLEN.

N. B. Manufactured at the above shop Monuments, Tombs, Tomb Tables, &c. at short notice, as low as can be bought in the State or in Boston. He also has a shop and carries on the business in Winthrop village, where he keeps a good assortment of first rate Dover and New York Marble and Quincy Slate.

6w33

Sept. 13, 1836.

To Sheep Keepers and Wool Growers.

I offer for sale a few SHEEP bred from stock selected by me with a view of obtaining a breed which would yield the greatest amount of profit, taking into the account the quantity and value of the wool, and the quantity and quality of mutton they would afford. The selections of the original stock of Ewes were from the best shaped and best constituted individuals which could be procured, having very little or none of the Merino blood in them; and the present flock are their descendants crossed up to three fourths and seven eighths DISHLEY, of the best stock of the country, viz: that of R. H. Green, C. Vaughan, and E. Silsby, Esq's.

I also offer in addition to the abovementioned flock, a Ewe and her Buck Lamb of a different breed. The Ewe was selected by me as combining, very remarkably, the points of symmetry of form and good constitution, with wool of uncommon fineness and length of staple. She was coupled last fall with Chs. Vaughan, Esq's. imported SOUTH DOWNS Buck which took the Ag. Society's premium. The young ram is an excellent cross between the two parents, combining in nearly equal proportions their properties.

If not previously disposed of, they will be sent to the approaching Cattle Show at Winthrop.

SANFORD HOWARD.

Augusta, September 1, 1836.

Caution.

The subscriber having contracted with the town of Wayne for the support of TILTHA LAWRENCE, a town pauper, has made suitable provisions for her support at his house; but the said Tiltha refuses to live at the place provided for her. All persons, therefore, are forbid harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

RICHARD JACKMAN.

Wayne, Sept. 13, 1836.